Amusements To-day. Platy's Theatre—The Tiote, Haverly's Theatre—Fin on the Bristol, Konfer & Blot's Concert H. H.—Concert. Badleon Square Cheste - Bant Silks. Madison Square Phonts - Hardway, there and district Retropolition Concern State, Brackway, there and district Retropolition Conference of Manifest States and Conference of Conference Principal States Conference Number of Conference Confe Wallack's Thereter -0 im Smile. Window Theater - 1 Coloradiane.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WERELY SUN will be found a useful form of the National Government. Through ut the Pres deauty-sent 1989) The Suy will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be-having that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change or the party in power. It will support for President, and Vice-President, Hancock and Exchange, the nonners of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best presides of keeping the National Logislature out of the grip of trand, bri bery, and corruption, and in the centrol of common sense

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we com-mend the circulation of Taw Waskit Sus.

In order that they may most effect networkers with
its, we will send Taw Waskit Suy to could, or single subpost paid, for twenty-five cents till the

Raise cines in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City

A Motto for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Republican pardoned the oratorical license which supparty in any way. I would not vote for a party | poses them to be of the same blood. that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forwotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disayow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Would They Take Garfield Now?

If the Republican Convention were to meet now to select a candidate for President, would it be possible for them to take James A. GARFIELD?

No; it would not be possible. In fact, GARFIELD is the very last man, excepting only SCHUYLER COLFAX, whom any wellinformed Republican Convention would think of nominating.

The reason why JAMES G. BLAINE, the most popular Republican in the country, was rejected at Chicago, was the belief that would have to be one of defence and apology respecting his personal history and the alleged doubtful modes whereby at various times he has got gain.

But if BLAINE had been the candidate, there would have been enthusiasm and zeal. Now there is nothing but apology on the part of the foolish Republicans, and silence and shame on the part of the intelligent. How can any self-respecting Republican say anything in defence of GARFIELD's bribe taking in the Credit Mobilier matter, when a Republican committee of Congress, after examining all the testimony and after hearing his own sworn denial that he had ever had the stock or received any dividends, reported that he had had the stock

and had received dividends? If the Republican National Convention could now select their candidate, they would either not vote at all, or vote for HANCOCK.

Wheeler's Deliverance.

We are not sure that we ever read any-Mr. Wheeler's recent performance over at on the seaboard. St. Albans, Vermont. Has he gone mad? Has the lone fisherman, in the recesses of the northern forests, dwelt secretly upon mind has given way? The symptoms are certainly alarming; and if he has any friends who are not, like Sr. Jerome EDMUNDS, tickled by his wild antics, they should have him looked after. Recently the country has heard little of

lected, however, by most of our readers, that he lives at Malone in this State, and that he is the person who was thrust into the office to which Mr. HENDRICKS of Indiana was elected in 1876. But Mr. Wheeler never -at least not until this Vermout exhibition-seemed in the least proud of his fraudulent elevation. On the contrary, his mind appeared to dwell on the criminal means by which his success was accomplished, and as if fully conscious of the ignominy of his situation, he avoided the public eye as far as he could. He vacated the chair whenever it was possible, and allowed the Democratic Senators to select their own presiding officer; and whether he took this course from a sense of justice or from a sense of shame, his conduct presents a most creditable contrast to that of R. B. HAYES, who has never for an instant relinquished the exercise of the office which was stolen for him at the same time. Mr. WHEELER, it is even said, felt some natural disgust for HAYES when he saw him travelling through the country, exhibiting himself at fairs, and rubbing his hands and rolling up his eyes STIGGINS fashion from the bumpers of special cars, in which he was invariably a complacent deadhead. At all events, Mr. WHERLER studiously avoided contact with his companion in fraud, and betook himself for long seasons to the vast solitudes of our

But times change, and men with them, Mr. Whenker no doubt supposed that and visit in person Panama, to act regard-HAYES was at the end of his line, and that no man of his kind would ever be called again to bear the standard of any party. But he was mistaken. Here is another Christian statesman, another of the Ohio set, and a near friend of Haves himself, put in nomination by the Republican party, whose orators and conventions never so much as mention the present Fraudulent Administration. What does it all mean? Mr. Wheeler asks himself with intense emotion. It is no wonder that he comes up out of the woods, dazed and confused, and

anxious to make amends for lost time. But the St. Albans speech went several steps too far. In fact, the orator became

membering that EDMUNDS was the author of the Electoral Commission swindle, he said he was an "imperial statesman" bigger than the Green Mountains and as pure fraud did not necessarily bring remorse and HAYES had got fat, and looks out under the brand "with an eye undimmed in its lustre;" while he (WHEELER) has foolishly suffered himself to waste away under the impression that a stolen office conferred upon the incumbent neither dignity nor honor. At this point, however, he became hopelessly entangled with his figures of speech, and spoke of HAYES's being able to look back its integrity and challenging the admiration of the world!" But his percration will be especially comforting to the Republicans who are counting with delight the fleeting moments which remain to the Administration of the Ohio Fraud. He tells them that just where HAYES drops the rems they will be taken up by another precisely like him. "And let it not be forgotten," cries the now utterly reckless orator, "that both of these men came out of New England loins." Certainly; so say we all. Let it never be forgotten that the man who stole the Presidency, and the man who took Oakes AMES'S bribes; that the man who went to Louisiana to engineer the Fraud, and the man who appropriated the fruits of the iniquity; that the man who traded with the Southern Congressmen for the completion of the fraudulent count, and the man who fulfilled the bargain, are not only near friends and cronies, alike in all moral qualities and political associations, or, in other words, Ohlo men of the same stripe and kidney, but sprung from the same loins. GARFIELD will be a continuation of HAYES with the Credit Mobilier style of jobbery added on, a

A State of Cities.

and the Fraudulent Vice-President may be

The census of Massachusetts has been completed, and the returns are now published in full. They are of especial interest because they exhibit the tendency of population in the State of the Union which more than any other resembles the ripe and stable countries of the Old World.

Massachusetts now has one of the densest populations on the globe. Only Belgium. Great Britain, and Italy support more people to the square mile. The number in Belgium is 469; in Great Britain and Ireland it is 268; in Italy it is 243. The present census shows that there are 1,783,812 people living on the 7,800 square miles of Massachusetts, gate, and running through so long a period or 228 to the square mile.

Throughout a large portion of this thickly settled State, where life partakes of the day last. characteristics of the oldest communities of li is a g Europe, the traveller passes so rapidly from one large city or town to another that he is strongly reminded of England, for instance, and the features of the landscape, particularly in Berkshire County, tend to make the reminiscence more vivid. Not only in the density of its population and the aspect of their natural surroundings does Massachusetts suggest the older country. The principal occupations of the people are also very similar. Both in England and in Massaif he were the candidate, the campaign | chusetts agriculture is struggling hard against heavy odds, while the manufacturing towns are constantly growing in population, and bringing the people more closely

together. Since 1870 the population of Massachusetts has increased 326,461, or 221 per cent.; and of this increase about three-fourths has been furnished by the eighteen cities of the State. They have gained 234,518 residents. If the increase in the large towns, those which come next to the cities in size, is added, this total is swelled to 270,952, or about fivesixths of the whole gain during the decade. Outside of the eighteen cities and sixteen large towns, therefore, Massachusetts has made only a trifling advance in population, about 55,000. These cities and towns have an aggregate population of 1,951,894, or nearby two-thirds of all the inhabitants.

Moreover, while every city has increased never take Garfield; and there are thou- in population, and every one of the large sands upon thousands of Republican voters towns with the exception of Marblehead, who will also never take GARFIELD, but will | the agricultural counties and the seaboard counties in which there are no populous centres, have increased only slightly or not at all. The two counties which have actually declined in the number of their inhabthing quite'so remarkable as the account of | itants are Barnstable and Nantucket, both

In the inland and agricultural counties of Berkshire and Franklin the gain has been much less than the percentage for the State the enormity of the Great Fraud until his as a whole, being in the one case only about 4,500 in a total of over 69,000, and in the other about 3,000 in a total of about 36,000; and in each case the larger towns have been the only portions of the counties which have shown any considerable proportionate in- Exclisi's reluctance to return to active poli crease. In Berkshire County, for instance, the gain in exact figures has been 4,536; and WILLIAM A. WHEELER. It will be recol-Pittsfield and North Adams alone, the two most populous towns of the county, show an increase greater than that by more than a thousand. They have grown in population, while the purely agricultural portion of the

county has been losing inhabitants. Massachusetts, therefore, is becoming more and more a State of cities and manufacturing towns. Agriculture does not afford inducements enough to keep the young men at home, and the Yankees in many cases are selling out their tarms to Irish men and Germans, who are working them in small tracts. There are also not a few old and abandoned farms in the State. The son has been worked out, and the owners are not able to afford the expense of rejuvennting it with manures, or they do not think the prospect of a reward good enough

to justify the outlay of capital. But market gardening, carried on skiifully and economically, will, in favorable regions, take the place of the old farming, and afford profitable employment for many thou-

sands of industrious people. Fruits of the Chiriqui Business.

If the Chiriqui project of Mesars, R. B. HAYES and R. W. THOMPSON has accomplished nothing else, it has effectually set by the ears two hitherto friendly neighboring States, Costa Rica and Colombia

President Nunez of the latter republic has been authorize I by Congress to leave Bogota ing the Costa Rica boundary dispute, stirred up by the expedition of the American vessels Adams and Kearsarge, to establish naval stations on the Chiriqui tract. Gen. TRUJELLO, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Colombia, has already sent one battalion to reenforce the troops at Panama, whither his headquarters and that of his staff have that seemed to promise a brilliant display. been removed, and two other battalions are posted at Carthagena and Barranquilla.

The origin of this demonstration is the claim of Costa Rica to dominion over the Golfo Dulce at the point where the Adams proposed to establish a coaling station. It will be remembered that President GUAR-DIA of Costa Rica at that time went aboard hysterical in his frantic efforts to say the Adams and consulted with Commander ready the astronomers are preparing, watches

cossion of territory there must be made by his Government. When the Government of Bogota ser.t a request to the commanding officers of the Kearsage and Adams to desist as "breezes." By way of showing that from their operations, and to retire altogether from Golfo Dulce as a port not open emaciation in its train, he announced that to navigation, the Costa Rica Minister of Foreign Affairs, Schor José Maria Castro, forthwith sent a ringing protest to the Government of Bogota. Claiming that juris-diction over the Golfo Dulce had always been tacitly ceded to Costa Rica, and exercised by her, pending a settlement of the disputed boundary line, Señor Castrio declared that his Government would make any sacrifices to defend the national honor upon a financial battle impregnable in and the national right to the Golfo Dulce district.

From that time to this, the trouble has increased. For years the disputed boundary had existed without interfering with the friendly relations of the two republics. It was reserved for the naval expedition of Messre. Haves and Thompson, by hitting exactly on this line, to excite a serious quarrel. Colombia, warning the Adams away from Golfo Dulce, took a position from which she cannot recede. Yet she was driven to this step, since to have merely ordered the Kearsarge from Boca del Toro, on the Atlantic side, might have implied a yielding of all authority over the Golfo Dulce region. Costa Rica, on her part, was obliged to notice this assumption of authority, especially as President GUARDIA's pride was wounded, he having represented to Commander Howell that the region was claimed by Costa Rica.

Should war break out, it is possible that half a dozen of the little Central and South American republics might be involved, instend of two only. President ZALDIVAR of San Salvador is said to be arranging with gotten his professions as to take bribes and GUARDIA, who is an ambitious ruler, for an Christian statesman of the same variety; alliance with Costa Rica against Honduras and Guatemala, in consequence of what he considers the undue prependerance of the latter in the tripartite alliance of the three northern republics of Central America. Colombia, on the other hand, is looking for a union with Venezuela and Ecuador. An element of peril is Chili's anger against Colombia for what she claims to be the latter's breach of faith in the transshipment of arms for Peru. Altogether, trouble enough is growing out of the Chiriqui business.

Brockway the Forger-Our System of Criminal Law.

It is not very creditable to our system of criminal law, as practically administered, that a man like CHARLES O. BROCKWAY, who has been guilty of so many forgeries, amounting to so large a sum in the aggreof time, should have been at large, engaged in his nefarious operations, so late as Mon-

It is a great mistake of the law to imprison such a culprit for only a brief period, and then turn him loose upon the community again, to resume, with increased caution, his adroit scheme of robbery.

We should not like to see the old law, which inflicted capital punishment for forgery, reënacted; but when a man deliberately and from choice settles down upon a regular life of crime, we think common prudence and self-protection on the part of the community require that he should be imprisoned for the term of his natural life.

Much of His Talk-Little of His Acts.

"A very considerable part," says a Washington despatch to the Evening Post, "of the substance of the documents which the Republican Congressional Committee are sending out consists of speeches made by Gen. GARFIELD himself."

Yes, but the people keep in mind the old axiom that actions speak louder than words GARFIELD has made some passable speeches in his day; but how about his acts? He is full of professions; while in performance he is sadly deficient. The Republican managers are shrewd to make the most of his speeches, as they have scant chance to build much on his acts.

A sophomorical President, abounding in words signifying little, we shall have if GARFIELD is elected.

Gen. GARFIELD'S reputation for personal honesty has now been formally approved by SCHUYLER COLFAX of Indiana, JAMES W. PAT-TERSON of New Hampshire, and Secon Robberson of New Jersey.

The Connecticut Democrats did a good day's work yesterday when they nominated JAMES E. ENGLISH for Governor. It is, perhaps, the strongest nomination that could have been made, and this is saying a good deal in the case of a State that contains such Democrate as RICHARD D. HUBBARD, CHARLES R. INGERSOLL EDWARD W. SEYMOUR, and TOM Waller. Certainly it is the nomination which the Republicans most dreaded, and they have clung with painful tenacity to the hope that Mr. ties would prevail. Mr. English's war record is good, and the Republicans have learned by experience that when he runs for office he has a confirmed habit of being elected. In associating with him CHABLES M. POND of Hartford, as the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, the Convention has also acted wisely.

The platform is compact and to the point. The condemnation of the Fraud of 1876-77 is an echo of the ringing words of Senator Exton, who occupied the chair, and who reminded the Convention, with pardonable and becoming pride, that he voted against the iniquitous Electoral Commission from first to last.

COURTNEY and HANLAN have simultaneously recovered from illness, and the former is in training on Owasco Lake for next month's Geneva regatts, while the latter is getting ready at Toronto for his race with TRICKETT in November on the Thames. It looks now as if the rowing interest for the rest of the year would be oncentrated in England. TRICKETT is as confident of winning as HANLAN, and LAYCOCK, another Australian carsman, who is TRICKETT'S nearest rival south of the equator, is also in England, and has made a match with BLACK-MAN, with eventual designs on Boyn. Several American scutters are said to be contemplating a trip to England for the autumn matches.

Prof. Swift of Rochester announces the discovery of another comet. This is the fourth comet he has discovered in as many years. He is making as great a reputation for comet finding as Prof. Peters enjoys for asterold hunting The new observatory that some of Prof. Swift's admiring friends are building for him is nearly completed, and when it is ready to expects to be able to conduct his search for comets to better advantage.

We have been unusually favored with comets' visits this year. First came the great southern met, whose flaming tail surprised the of servers at Cape Town as it shone in the twilight over Table Mountain. Then at Ann Arbor a omet was discovered close to the North Star and rushing down toward our sun with a speed This comet is yet visible and is expected to reach its greatest brilliancy in November. Nov omes Prof. Swift's new comet, which is dodging among the stars of the Great Bear on its way sunward. Lastly, Fave's comet, an old acquaintance, is now on its way to pay us another visit. This comet is famous for having made four circuits of its orbit since it was dis strongly what he did not feel at all. Re- | Howell, taking the ground that any valid | in hand, to scrutinize the paces of this racer of

the sky, as it rounds once more into the homestretch, and if the record is varied a single second there will be a lively shaking up of loga-

rithms in the observatories,

Is it a fact that every cottage on the Ocean Grove camp ground contains a demijohn of whiskey? A sister is reported as having made an astonishing assertion to that effect at a recent gospel temperance meeting. Some of the cottages are inhabited by preachers. Did the sister mean to insinuate that these reverend men take nips on the sly? Or was she merely talking at

The Church Union, as its name indicates, belongs to the class of what are known as re-ligious newspapers. It solicies and obtains subscriptions as such. It is edited by a woman. Of late the Church Union has been exhorting its subscribers, with what seems to some of them a zeal not according either to knowledge or to propriety, to vote for Ils GOLYER GAB-FIELD. The Evening Mail, which is edited by a man, a major and a biographer, expiales that the editor of the Church Union has known GAR-FIELD for many years, and that she thinks it her "Christian duty" to support him.

It appears that one of her subscribers, a New York paster who did not relish this sudden conversion of a religious newspaper into a political organ, ventured to write her a letter of remonstrance. Her reply to this malcontent must have astonished him. "If Gen. GAR-FIELD is elected," she wrote, "he will be the first President of the United Statesince WASH-INOTON's time who has been or is a professing Christian and member of an evangelical church of CHRIST."

As we do not know in what sense the word evangelical" is here used, we shall not stop to question the historical accuracy of the assertion. But what a sad and unfortunate thing it would be for the bodies of Christians referred to if their first representative in the White House should be a man who has so far for-

The new broom in the Brooklyn Police Department continues to make the dust fly. Strict enforcement of the license law, drunkenness on duty to mean dismissal every time. Captains to be held to a rigorous responsibility for the condition of their precincts-these are some of the innovations to which Gen. JOURDAN promises to treat the city of churches.

The voters who want to make WINFIELD Score Hancock their President are not in a mood to be patient with any Democratic politician who places the gratification of his own ambition, spite, or jealousy above the success of

The Chilians are again asserting that Bolivia has made overtures for peace. What becomes, then, of the story that Peru and Bolivia had merged their nationalities in order to prevent Bolivia from striking a peace alone? It would seem to have been a ruse of war.

Probably no recent outrage at the South has inspired more horror in the community immediately affected, or awakened a more general spirit of indignation, than that perpetrated upon the local pride of St. Louis by the cruel hand of arithmetic. For several years St. Louis has figured as a city of 500,000 inhabitants in guide books, gazetteers, railway time tables, and other publications wherein accuracy does not venture beyond good round figures. The census of 1880 shatters this cherished illusion. The state of public feeling over the outrage is illustrated by this extract from the Republican "If the people of St. Leuis were indignant two months ago at the prospect that this city would go into the ceisus tables of 1880 with a neoplation of 375.00, what will they say to the semi-afficial announcement that the fluores will be only 325.377? It is inconceivable that they will quietly submit to so diagrant an outrage."

What makes the matter worse is the fact that Chicago, which has also figured unofficially as a town of 500,000 people, passes the ordeal of the census triumphantly with an odd thousand or wo to spare. It does seem inconceivable that the people of St. Louis will quietly submit.

What is ORVILLE E. BABCOCK'S opinion of GARFIELD'S purity of character?

MANSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Butler Republicans Declaring for Hancock Boston, Aug. 17 .- The announcement that eading members of the club of Independent Republicans, who last year supported Gen. Butler for Governor, have declared for Hancock, has made quite a stir in politics in this town. The declaration of these independent leaders on Saturday. The primary object of the meeting was to reorganize, and the affair has been kent so quiet that few knew of the intended meeting until the most prominent of the independent leaders were nearly all on hand. Ex-Collector Simmons was conspicuously absent, but his absence was evidently understood, as he was elected President of the club. Of the other three independents who with Summons commanded the independent wing of Gen. Butler's army last year, two, Baker and Hule, were present, Ex-United States Marshai Usher, the fourth member, was absent and probably will not act with the independents again. His loyalty to Gen. Butler's cause was more than suspected last year, and he is no longer in favor at headquarters. The chief interest in this revival of the independent movement lies in its probable connection with Gen. Butler's intentions. The independents have arranged for another meeting in three weeks, at which it is announced that both Butler and Simmons are expected to be present, and there is an impression among politicians that Butler will take that occasion to define his position. was elected President of the club. Of the other

Syraense Republicans Raising a Hancock Pole SYRACUSE, Aug. 16 .- A Hancock and English pole 150 feet high was raised in the Eighth Ward in this city to-night by Republicans who have come out for Hancock and English. Fifty-one Republicans in the ward have signed the roll forming a Republican Hancock and English Ciub, The Republican Hancock pole English Canb. The Republican Bancock hale was drawn through the principal streets of the city to-day by four horses, preceded by marking music. The event caused a great deal of excitement in political circles. The officers of the Republican Bancock Club say that fully two hundred Republicans in the Eighth Ward will join the club before the campaign is over.

A Request with which we Cannot Comply To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You have published many bicts and documents hearing upon the section of their Hancocks. Arong them was his lette to Gos. Sherman of Due 28, 1870. Will you not pleap politish Gon. Sherman's letter to Gos. Hancock, data Due 4, 1879, which hancock answers? A. W. Waters, Serrharer, Kan., Aug. 11.

Gen. Sherman's letter to Gen. Hancock is not in our possession. Its publication depends upon Gen. Sherman, who angrily refuses to give his consent. A great many voters besides Mr. Waters would like to see this letter. There is reason to suspect that its publication would be damaging to Gen. Sherman, as well as to other Republicans concerned in the electoral conspiracy of 1876.

Old Proverbs with New Rendings. Adapted to the Views of the Republican National Committee

It is never too late to spand. Fut note but Ohio men originard. Jewell loveth a cheerfut giver. The kisses of a Concling are deceifful. It's a wise candidate that knows his own record. Washington is passed with good intentions. A brile in the hand is worth two in the bush. A stay at home cambilate catches no votes. Garnett is not so black as he is cointed. It's a poor tool that won't swear both ways. A loan by any other name would smell less sweet. Never look a company contribution in the month. Jove laughs at Garfield's yows.

The nation was made for Ohio and not Ohio for the lake as a Jewell in a swine's shoul, so is a handso

Two Rival Ports of Commerce. From the Boson Post. In 1969 the total tonnage entering at Boston from forests countries was 719,271; in 18 4 was 1,107, 063. In Boltimore for 1890 it was 229, 47, for 1870 it was 1,374,554.

Important News, From the Change Times. Nightgowns sell in New York for \$200 to \$500 ach—those of the high art order, I mean.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN IN INDI-ANA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.-It is estimated that the Republican managers have colonized more than three thousand negroes in Indiana during the last few months, to be utilized as voters in October. The investigation of the exedus from Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina by the Senate Committee demonstrated clearly that the diversion from Kansas to Indi-

ann was entirely political. No expedient will be left unemployed by the Republican leaders to carry Indians. They bave already invested a very large sum of money in the political machinery which the late Senator Morton was accustomed to use on desperate occasions, and when his drafts upon the Whiskey Ring were accepted without hesitation, no matter how great they happened to be.

Mr. Marshall Jewell knows how to follow the footsteps of a superior whose methods have survived his departure from this sphere, and he has adopted them with the enthusiasm of a disciple who has not forgotten how majorities and returns were manufactured to order, and applauded, too, by the party, upon the theory that the end justifies the means. Money, imported negroes, and other appliances were freely and unscrupulously thrown into every important election, until the people at last revolted against the scandalous corruption and smashed the Ring power that caused it.

Indiana is at heart a Democratic State, just as Iowa is a Republican State. But the majority is not large, and the infusion of a new element in the last four years has somewhat deranged the organization of both parties. At the last Presidential election the vote stood as follows:

Tithes. Haves, 213,526 208,011 Titlen's plurality, 5,515. In 1878 the vote for Secretary of State dis-

closed the growth of the National element, when three candidates were rua _amely:

| Dem. | Rep | PHANKLIN. | MOGRE. | 194,401 | 181,75 | Democratic plarality, 18,730.

As compared with 1876, the Democratic vote fell off 19,035, the Republican vote fell off 27,256, and the National vote increased 29,915. The Republicans suffered more from the greenback defection. Admitting that the greater part of the Nationals will return to their original party relations, the contest would become close in Indiana. It is a noticeable fact in this campaign. thus far, that nearly all the changes have been by Republicans announcing their intention to vote for Hancock. The soldiers who served under him are all well inclined, and many who

were pronounced partisans on the other side have come out boldly in his support. The extent of this accession cannot now be determined. If the State election goes Democratic in October, the Presidential contest may be regarded as substantially concluded, for with Indiana lost there is no reasonable probability that the Republicans can make sufficient gains from other sources to cover that deficiency in their table of estimates. It will operate to their in jury in at least four close States, like New Hampshire, Nevada, Oregon, and California, leaving Pennsylvania out of view, which is quick to snuff the first breeze of coming success. But while the Democrata have certain advanages to start upon, they are confronted by a most powerful organization, backed by the unlimited

resources of the Treasury, sustained by the whole machinery of the Government, and directed by desperatemen, who know that defeat now means ruin to them and to the party. Their discipline was never better than it is now. The Republicans put in full four weeks of hard and telling work before the Democrats struck a blow. This precious time cannot be recovered, but the loss may be partially compensated by redoubled energy, and by utilizing

every hour until the day of election. Even with the certainty of success that effort should not be relaxed. But with the result at all doubtful, neglect would be criminal.

Garfield's Part in the Electoral Frand.

From James R. Dookitle's Speech at Indianapolis All the world knows, for there is not an intelligent man in the United States of any party who does not know that the Tilden electors in Louisiana received of the votes cast from 6,000 to 9,000 majority. Mr. Garfield, who was one of those who went to New Orleans in November, 1876, knew this to be the fact. I quote what Senator Trumbuil said upon this point as to facts stated upon his personal knowledge: "I was present when the returns from every

parish in that State were brought to New Or-

were no lights of any kind. Two or three of the eiuloves stood on the pier and yelled for the people
hurry up it they wished to catch the trainswas no dark that it was impossible of distinguipersons next to you. Suddenly my fri ind stumble
yer a log and pitched headloremost into an one
gangway that is used for loading leads thlie in the slip. The concussion knocked it
breath out of him, and he was leadly formed on his sidarms, and legs. While I was picking him up and edeavering to resting him to leans, and according to those returns, before they were doctored and altered, made by the for Hancock was made at a meeting of the club | instruments of the Republican party themarms, and legs. While I was picking him up and endeavoring to restore him to consciousness, a weight deavoring to restore him to consciousness, a weight probably saved her from serious singer. Then some men stood by the man trap and warned people away from it until the through had passed, but none or the employees or the boat pair any attention to it. My friend is still suffering from histograms, I and that it is the nightly practice of these brate to land passengers on that dark pier. If some one stood be killed there or break a limb, who would pay? Woudn't it be cheaper for the company to turnish lights and cover up that man trap?

New York, Aug. 17.

H. H. W. ranging from 6,000 to 9,000 votes. Gen. Garfield was at New Orleans. He knew these returns fairly elected Mr. Tilden President. He stood by when that infamous Returning Board. without law and by fraud, rejected the votes of the people. He went to Washington and sat upon the Commission of fifteen. After these returns had been fraudulently made, and when the question came up before the Commission whether, the returns being fraudulent, they day the undersigned and three gentlemen friends were passengers on the New York Central 31, P. M. " Saratoga could go behind them, I appeared before that Commission. We were required to state in writing the reasons why the vote of Louisians should not be given to Mr. Hayes, and we put it down in writing Greenbackers Fence that we were prepared to prove that a majority of the free votes of Louisiana were given for the Tilden electors. We offered to prove that by a conspiracy entered into between the Governor of that State, William Pitt Kellogg, who appointed every officer that controlled the elections in the State, that by a conspiracy entered into by him and the Returning Board, it was agreed that whatever the vote might be they would give the certificate of election to the my friends to suppose that it was I who was drawned. My brother was mover in the employ of Billings & Co., of this city, but was connected with the Fittsbarch Locancitive City, but was connected with the Fittsbarch Locancitive Works. If was I who made the Southern trip, but my brother. His sac was 25 years, but 12, as hard. As our kinntity has been much contused, will you insert this as a favor to my friends and myself, and also say that from bersonal investigation I am satisfied that my brother's death was architectar. Hayes electors, Garfield sat on that Commission. He said: 'We won't let you prove it. You are concluded by the returns.' As a member of the Electoral Commission, sworn to try indicially and determine the right of the case whether Tilden and Hendricks or Hayes and Wheeler had the rightful majority, he refused to examine and try the very question and the only question they were appointed by law to try and determine, viz.: ether a majority of the votes of Louisiana were cast for the Tilden electors or for the Hayes electors. Certainly there was not so big fool in either House of Congress, as not to know that Wells's Returning Board certificate had been given to the Hayes electors. The only question the Commission was to try was whether that certificate was true or false. field knew it was false, and because he knew it was false he refused to try the question. If he believed it was true, he would have heard the evidence to prove it true. For in his speech in the House upon the Electoral Commission bill he asserted again and again that if the bill passed, the Commission would go behind the returns to try the question of fact upon the merits. Gardeld, knowing the returns were false, in violation of his public speech, before the bill passed, voted to sustain these false and

fraudulent returns." To further show Garfield's guilty knowledge, and his moral weakness to resist the behests of his party. I state another fact upon the authority of the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, then a member of Congress, and now Mayor of the city of Chicago. After the decision, Harrison asked Garffeld how it was possible for him, after his speech in the House, to refuse to go behind the returns, and to decide the question of fact upon the merits. Garneld replied: "Carter, if you had the eards, wouldn't you play them?" knew the certificate of the Returning Board was false. He knew Tilden was elected and Hayes was defeated. He knew that if the Democratic party would agree upon the Electoral Commission for the sake of peace, the merits of the enseshould be tried. Yet because, including the Judges, there was a majority of one Republican upon the Commission, in violain of truth, justice, fair dealing, and plighted faith by a partisan majority, Gardeld refused to try the only question they were authorized to try, and which he at least was to try. part he took in this outrageous and damning fraud, if ar no other reason, Garffeld is unworthy of the high office of President.

GEN. BERDAN'S LITIGATION.

The Erglish Court of Appeal Boss Not Be-lieve he is Very III. From the Landon Pines.

Adelaide Nellson's Marriages.

From the New York Times.

Miss Nellson was married ten or twelve years age to a Mr. Philip Lee, an Englishman. The union was

an unhappy one, and in 1877 she obtained a divorce from

Naturally, with her beauty and tame, she has had many suttors for her hand since then, and among them was an

officer who stands high in the British naval service, and

is a member of the household of the Prince of Wales. This

gentleman, somewhat Miss Neilson's senior, was infatu-ated with the actress, and made overtures of marriage to

her. The affair came to the ears of the Prince, who inti-

mated to the Admiral that, if he married Miss Seilson,

she would never be received at court, and it would probably ruin his career. The gentleman informed his royal

master that he should marry the lady, it she would have

him, whether it exied him or not, and the Prince must

take his own course about recognising them afterward. Miss Neilson declined the honor, however, giving her

reason in these words, peculiarly those of woman: "If I

Another suitor was more successful; it is known that

impton, the actor who supported her in leading part

A Warning to Coney Island Visitors.

day, in company with a friend, I went to Con-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last Fri-

A bulletin on the pler announced that the boat would

land at Pier 8 and Twenty-second street. Instead of that,

it landed only at Pier 14, the explanation being that the was done for the convenience of residents of New Jersey

This pier is covered and closed in at the sides. There

were no lights of any kind. Two or three of the em-

Voting as they Sped toward Saratoga.

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUS-Sic: On Satur-

Special." Our conversation drifted to the Prendential

tion, and a water was made as to the result of the wasa of the whole train, which consisted of fourteen a. The result was as follows:

Hancock

Five of the latter were Republicans who had never voted the Democratic ticket. Yours respectfully, R. C. H.

The Death of Eruest Frickenhaus.

secount of the drawning in l'ittsborgh, Pa., of my prother, Ernest Frickenhaus, the description of my prother's appearance, age, and employment led many of

Will ex-Senator Cauldwell Please Answer!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I want

Gen. Garfield a Hard Customer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

Balianams. Saturday they hask a vote which showed 120 figureschement among them. I have a britter, a German taken it washington, win man Gardeld a sufficient event of clother once. The says he don't want to make thin any more, turne grambled a good dear and is a hard man to suit.

B. Mayria.

West Point and its Graduates.

To the Editor of The Syn-Sir: The

the required to combine the course at the Academy is four years, and not five. In your article and sample of Hall's Reguler of Cadets, pointed by re. Licut, vol. T. G. Racher's manners moved among the annexed Combine attentions. This is writing, the is like annexed Combine at efficiers. This is writing, the is like annexed Combine at Combine and I have been duty in New York.

William Combine to Ordinates, and 18 T. H. S. Harsanery.

How the Professional Beauties Dressed at Goodwood.

At Goodwood, on Tuesday, the Princess of

At Goodwood, on Tuesday, the Princess of Waise were a very just to dress of dark and trained with cream doors he was to foot to match. The Dobbess of Subrayants dress of Japanese was the Manufacture of the Landau and Landau a

A Skulker who Dares Not Show Himself.

Some one says that Deacon Richard Smith

From the London Fruth.

WARRINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.

required to complete the course at the Military

on was privately married, in London, to Mr. Edward

in August last, just before she sailed for America, Miss

respected the man less, I would marry him; as it is, I

annot; he would bore me to death in a year."

ast year.

Mr. Lee in one of the courts of this city.

In the Court of Appeal in London, on Aug. 4, the case of Berdsu against Greenwood In the Court of Appeal in London, on Aug. 4, the case of Berdan against Greenwood came up.

This action is brought by Gen. Berdan, the inventor of the Berdan rifle, an American. By his statement of claim he alleges that in the year 1803 ne was in Ruesia, and in communication with the Russian Government respecting the manufacture of his guns and rifles, and that the lefendant's firm were endeavoring to obtain from the same Government orders for machines necessary for the making of the guns and rifles, and that, in consideration of the plaintiff's agreeing to use his influence with the Government to prevent an order being given to any other parties for machines to make his guns in Tula until a commission should visit England, the defendant's firm agreed to pay the plaintiff a commission of 5 per cent, on all orders received through him or directly from the Russian Government for such machines for three years from the date of the agreement. It was alleged that the defendants had received and executed such orders to a large amount, and that the picintiff had performed his part of the agreement so as 'o entitle him to the agreed commission, and the plaintiff claimed upward of £5,000. The defendants disputed the plaintiff schaim on various grounds, one of which was that he had never used his influence with the Russian Government.

The plaintiff applied to the Exchequer Diyla England estimates that about 200 liv ered for sale.

the grant for scientific experiments from \$5.000 to \$25.000. A leading ecclesiastical property agent

Princes of Wales has been placed in Carn.

-The Rev. Phillips Brooks is said to be he first American who has preached in Westminster Ab

-The Rev. H. C. Peck of Hanover, Mich., as been suspended from the ministry because he horse whipped his daughter's suiter.

SUNBLANS.

-A tablet with the names of nineteen

-Parliament in England has increased

-Mr. W. Arkwright, a millionaire descendant of the lane un inventor, Sir R. Arkwright, has just Joined the Church of Kome, -Roberts Brothers, the publishers of Jean

Ingelow's peems in this country, say that they have paid her \$18,000 in sevente a years. ... The mob that went with tar and feathers to Henry Clark's house, at Colchrook, Conn., lacked the courage to face his platel, and fied at his first fire.

-Stronach and Potter, the fraudulent Glasgow Bank directors, sentenced to eighteen months in prison, have been liberated, their term having expired, -A portly awindler, in the garb of a

Catholic priest, collected \$1.80 in Rhode Island by pre-lending that the money was to build a church at Navra--Lord Salisbury now speaks of Lord Derly in the House of Lords as "the noble Earl," in

ous grounds, one of which was that he had never used his influence with the Rossian Government.

The plaintiff applied to the Exchequer Division for the Issue of a commission to take his evidence at Bucharest, where he now resides. The ground of the application was that he was suffering from fatty degeneration of the heart, which would render a sea voyage perilous to him. The application was granted by the Exchequer Division, but their decision was reversed by the Court of Appeal, who were of opinion that the plaintiff had not proved that he was suffering from the alleged disease or that his coming to England would be attended with any serious risk. The application was, on the 1st of July last renewed upon further evivence before a Divisional Court, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bowen, who were of opinion that by the additional evidence the plaintiff had made out a case for the issuing of the commission. The defendants appealed.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Roland Vaughan Williams were heard on behalf of the appellants.

Mr. Shortt (with whom was Mr. Meller, O. C.) stead of "Ms noble friend," Lady Derby is Lord Salis. -Wool has been so cheap in England that the Duke of Richmond could get no buyers at "hichester for the fleeces of his famous flock of Southdowns, while

at Lowes not a single sale was made. -A man at Essex, Conn., having long refused to admit any one to his house, where his wife lay sick, the Sheriff forced an entrance, and found the

woman covered with probably (at il bruises. -The drowning of sixteen persons last month on the Lake of Bienne, Switzerland, was caused by the meeting of the north and south winds. This is a

phenomenon common on Saiss lakes at this season -It must be aggravating to Dr. Tanner to ad in the newspapers accounts of fifty-day and statyday fasts, never heard of publicly before now, and apparently brought out at this time so as to belittle ! own performance.

-A catamaran, built at Rochester, has three hulls, arranged like the blades of an icebest—two forward and a third at the stern. The cross section of the beam of this buil is triangular, while the curve of the keel is a segment of a circle. -A man stood on the bank of a river at

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Roland Vaughan Williams were heard on behalf of the appellants.

Mr. Shortt (with whom was Mr. Meller, Q. C.) supported the order of the Divisional Court.

Lord Justice James felt bound to say, with all respect to the Jusices of the Divisional Court, who had expressed a different opinion, that the case was substantially the same as when it was before the Court of Appeal on the previous cecasion, or rather that it was weakened by the new evidence. So far from the plaintiffs case being strengthened, the new evidence had displaced the case originally presented.

Lord Justice Brett could not but express his sorrow at the difference of coinion which had arisen in such a case. It showed, however, that the case was a difficult one, and the Court of Appeal must to the best of its ability form its own opinion. The only question which it was entitled to consider was whether the case had been altered to the advantage of the pinintiff since its previous decision. Upon a review of the evidence his lordship came to the conciusion that it had not, and, therefore, he respectively differed from the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bowen.

Lord Justice Cotton expressed his opinion to the same effect.

The order of the Divisional Court was accordingly discharged with costs. Laredo, Texas, and enoily fired with a rifle at the human heads which now and then appeared above the water He was a good shot, and three of the swimmers were killed. He was a Sheriff; the others multive couviets. -A man pushed his way into the presence

of a Western theatrical manager, and unrolled some immensa and gauly postera. "There," said he, "there's something bound to draw. I'm going to have a play written up to that work of art, and I want to know when you can give me four weeks." -The American colony in Paris is smaller

than at any previous time in twenty years. It costs twice as much now to live in Paris as in America in the same style. Formerly it cost double Paris prices in America. There is nothing now cheaper in France except apparel, and only parts of that. -Daniel O'Neil was arrested in Chicago

on a charge of murder. He was not considered guilty and had good reason to expect a speedy release; but his reason gave way under the excitement, and he con-stantly imagines that he hears the hammers on a scassid which is being erected for his hanging. -The Vienna Allgemeine Zeitung ascribes the marked success of Count Mebkoff in dealing with the

Nimits to his having opened negotiations with two Ni-bilists of high rank, whom he presently released from prison. Many Nihilists are now employed as secret Government agents in Servia, Roumella, and elsewhere -The directors of the Northern Counties of England Fire Insurance Company have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with hard labor. The minual capital or \$1,200,000 was ultimately increased to \$5,000,000, although on y \$285,000 was paid up. In fact,

it was an institution thought worthy of the great Mr -When Col. Synge was captured by brigands in Macedonia, a telegram said the "capture of Col. Syrige and wife." He has no wife, but the message sent was. "Col. Syrige as a ferme wifer pur braymed." "A sufficient" became in transmission." of as femme, " and a London illus-

trated paper graphically portrayed the Colonel and his -An educated white girl, aged 17, married a full-blooded negro, aged 40, at All-gheny, Pa. Her rela-tives endeavored to cause a separation, but she would not at that time part from her husband, who was a wellbehaved, intelligent man. However, after a year of metrimony, she has voluntarily severed the connection

Her second choice is a m -The Italian Parliament has decided to Baron, 10,000; any other litle, 5,000; eres s. 700; permission to wear foreign decorations, 90. In England

taxation. A mere seal costs its wearer \$3 a year. -In the course of a recent debate on Irish affeirs, the Marquis of Waterford said. "A great deal had remedy in their fordship's house. Emigration might be very useful, but, as at present carried out, it was the greatest injury to the country, because it was the young, the strong, the active and the energetic who were going, while the old, the teeble, and the useless, with the children, were left behind."

-Gen. Pleasonton claims to have had the best horse in the army during the war. "I bought him, he says, "from Prince de Joinville. The Prince pald \$3.000 for him, and I got him when the Prince was going away for \$500). He was as gentle as a lamb, with the courage of the devil and the speed of the wind. He could go without eating or drinking, and was as pretty as a woman. He would Jump anything before him. I left him in charge of a bugler one day, and last I ever saw of either the bugler or the horse. They went over to the enemy."

-The Rev. Dr. John Hall thinks that American English contrasts (avorably, as a whole, with that spoken in the British tales, and that in London there is more barbarous and indefensible English uttered than in all the United States. He is now in England, and in a letter to the Ledger says: "There are many phrases in use by our English cousins which we eight to shun. They 'stop at home 'all day. We 'stay at home.' TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your They talk of a 'couple of rounds' as if the rounds were linked together. In fact, the list of Londonisms would be a long one. 'Not as I know is the frequent confession of ignerance, and if blame is to be laid on one it is 'all along of him.""

-St. Stephen's Green, Dublin (as large as Tompkins square, where O'Conneil lived, was up to a year ago available only for those residing alonexide it, but has now, by the moniference of Lord Ariliaun ath was accidental.

New York, Aug. 18.

Bookkeeper for Billings & Co.

(Mr. Arthur Guinness), been greatly improved at a cost of \$100,000, and thrown open to the public. Hearing that it was proposed to give him a present, Lord Ardiaun wrote. "I wish at once to say I could not, I regret, ac-

or mx weeks ago concerning noes. It said that turned up noses had been straightened, and short once beattened, but it did not say where it was done. A front that did not say where it was done. A front the editor of that paper for the desired information, but he editor of that paper for the desired in the genuineness of my motives and value anything which, with conjectation of others it to we been able to effect the color of the eves or darken them. Delived in you for an answer, and shall beet very grateful for any undows. It stants in the drep bay windows. It stands in Piccaelin's next to the old-fashioned home of the Buke is Devoushire from which it is separated by Stration street. The house was formerly her granufather's, and he also owned a splen did mansion next door, now also hers, which his widow bequeathed for life to her second hasband, the Duke of St Athans, with the provise that none of his family, the Beautierks, whom she loathed, were take permitted any empoyment of it. Lady Burdett-Courts has never been a A suit of limin any mint of the state of the ornamental. She has no comitty house except a visia at Hurbrate, near London, where her pleasantest rater tainments, in the form of garden parties, are given, but these are far less clausents than the bestivities Duchess of St. Albans at the same place, where the all ing was an good that downgors were known to roo the gauntiet of the tables and take a protracted took at exch. Lady Courts has always maintained a star twent only in the management of her establishment, and ve-ormally contraded against any attempt on the out of tradesimen or servants to countle her. Predaily her tradesmen or servants to enindle her.

hving expenses do not execed \$60,000 a year. AN HISTORICAL CONUNDRUM. No theme arounds the mind of youth, However door, protocol, or during: And if boys wonder, its at truth.

The story which is deemed so site and Is by this submitter well minumentals. The Carbor told of William Pell, t how, with trusty how and arrow,

For when on faldes they are turing

He shot the apple off at well From his some head—a take to harrow The voutbul mind that still is to nigr.

And duzzle others with its splender.

The story told, the teacher storiet To answer any wonderstar , and to us. When suddenly an archive the post This very angular sale ston

"Please, sir, with than I manner work in

I'd like to know who ate the appeal